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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 9  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Feb 2007 (20070220/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s telomerization  
L1 2802 TELOMERIZATION

=> s ether  
L2 497831 ETHER

=> s diene

=> s palladium  
L4 164808 PALLA

=> s cyanide

=> s 11 and 12 and

→ S. 11 and 12

226 LT AND L2

L8 23 L7 AND L3

L9 5647 L2 AND L3

=> s 19 and 14

L10 120 L9 AND L4

=> s 110 and 15

L11 2 L10 AND L5

=> s ?cyanide?

L12 125489 ?CYANIDE?

=> s ?ether?

L13 1506199 ?ETHER?

=> s 112 and 113

L14 9453 L12 AND L13

=> s 114 and 14

L15 221 L14 AND L4

=> s 115 and 11

L16 3 L15 AND L1

=> s 115 and 13

L17 9 L15 AND L3

=> d 117 abs ibib 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 9 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Ethers are prepared by telomerization of conjugated dienes with alcs. in the presence of Pd compds., R1NC [R1 = (un)substituted tert-alkyl], bases, and N-containing heterocycles. Thus, butadiene was autoclaved with MeOH, MeONa, Me<sub>3</sub>CNC, pyridine, and Pd acetylacetone at 100° for 2 h to give 96.8:3.2 1-methoxy-2,7-octadiene and 3-methoxy-1,7-octadiene with 73% conversion.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:13143 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:69546

TITLE: Preparation of ethers from conjugated dienes

INVENTOR(S): Okuno, Taketoshi; Hori, Hiroshi; Tokuyasu, Hitoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006001867	A	20060105	JP 2004-178435	20040616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-178435	20040616
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	144:69546		

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The method comprises firstly performing a telomerization reaction of a conjugated diene (e.g., butadiene) in the presence of a hydroxy compound R1OH [R1 = (un)substituted alkyl or aryl; e.g., MeOH], a palladium compound (e.g., palladium acetylacetone), a tertiary isocyanide compound R2NC [(un)substituted tert-alkyl; e.g., tert-BuNC] and a basic substance, and then continuously performing after being added with a tertiary phosphine compound PR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub> (R<sub>3</sub>-R<sub>5</sub> = C<sub>1</sub>-10 alkyl; e.g., PEt<sub>3</sub>).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1329800 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:53383  
 TITLE: Method for production of ethers by telomerization reaction of conjugated dienes  
 INVENTOR(S): Tokuyasu, Jin; Okuno, Taketoshi; Hori, Takashi; Iwasaki, Hideharu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005121059	A1	20051222	WO 2005-JP10504	20050608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2569017	A1	20051222	CA 2005-2569017	20050608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-174208	A 20040611
			WO 2005-JP10504	W 20050608
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREACT 144:53383; MARPAT 144:53383			
REFERENCE COUNT:	5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT			

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB The invention refers to a process for the production of ethers, characterized by reacting a conjugated diene with an alc. via telomerization in the presence of a catalyst composition comprising a Pd compound, an isocyanide R1R2R3CNC and a base M(OR4)n [R1-3 = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, aryl or aralkyl, or two groups may join to form a cycloalkyl; M = alkali metal or onium; R4 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, aryl or aralkyl; n = 1, 2]. According to the process, ethers can be industrially advantageously produced by telomerization of a conjugated diene with an alc.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:633580 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:156682  
 TITLE: Process for production of ethers by catalytic telomerization of conjugated diene with an alc.  
 INVENTOR(S): Ishino, Hiroshige; Iwasaki, Hideharu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

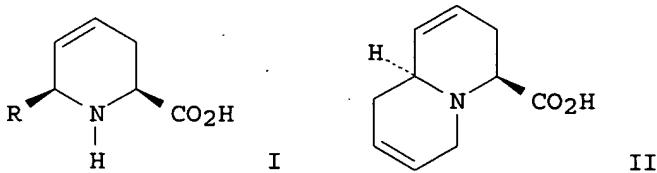
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004065006	A1	20040805	WO 2004-JP401	20040120
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,				

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ  
 CA 2513737 A1 20040805 CA 2004-2513737 20040120  
 JP 2005095850 A 20050414 JP 2004-11814 20040120  
 EP 1591162 A1 20051102 EP 2004-703513 20040120  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
 CN 1741852 A 20060301 CN 2004-80002535 20040120  
 US 2006111594 A1 20060525 US 2005-542890 20050809  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-11847 A 20030121  
 JP 2003-302243 A 20030827  
 WO 2004-JP401 W 20040120

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:156682

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 GI



AB A variety of allylic O,O- and N,O-acetals were synthesized using a mild palladium-catalyzed coupling of an alc. or sulfonamide with an alkyl or aryl 1,2-propadienyl ether. The resulting linear acetals were used for the synthesis of unsatd. rings via ring-closing metathesis, in which the acetal carbon - a precursor for oxycarbenium or N-sulfonyliminium ions, resp. - served as a reactive center for further introduction of functional groups. The products - unsatd. oxygen and nitrogen heterocyclic scaffolds - offer multiple opportunities for derivatization as illustrated with the synthesis of substituted dihydropyrans, chromenes, enantiopure tetrahydropyridines (I, R = H, HC.tpbond.CCH<sub>2</sub>) and an enantiomerically pure quinolizidine amino acid (II).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657528 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:89674  
 TITLE: Ring-closing metathesis of allylic O,O- and N,O-acetals  
 AUTHOR(S): Kinderman, Sape S.; Doedeman, Robin; Van Beijma, Jetze W.; Russcher, Jaap C.; Tjen, Kim C. M. F.; Kooistra, T. Martijn; Mohaselzadeh, Homayun; Van Maarseveen, Jan H.; Hiemstra, Henk; Schoemaker, Hans E.; Rutjes, Floris P. J. T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Molecular Chemistry, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1018 WS, Neth.  
 SOURCE: Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis (2002), 344(6+7), 736-748  
 PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:89674  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The complexes (cod)MC<sub>12</sub> (M = Pd, Pt; cod = cis,cis-1,5-cyclooctadiene)

react with Li<sub>2</sub>(cot) (cot = cyclooctatetraene) in a 1,6-diene /Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (1,6-diene = hepta-1,6-diene, diallyl ether, dvds (1,3-divinyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane)) to afford the isolated homoleptic dinuclear Pd<sub>0</sub> and Pt<sub>0</sub> compds. Pd<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (1), Pd<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O (2'; 2: Pd<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>), Pd<sub>2</sub>(dvds)<sub>3</sub> (3), and Pt<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (4). When 1-4 are treated with addnl. 1,6-diene the equally homoleptic but mononuclear derivs. M(1,6-diene)<sub>2</sub> (5-8) and with ethene the mixed alkene complexes (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)M(1,6-diene) (9-12) were obtained in solution. Complexes 1-12 react with donor ligands such as phosphines, phosphites, or tBuNC to give isolated complexes L-M(1,6-diene) (13-41), which also were prepared by other routes. In all complexes the metal centers are TP-3 coordinated: complexes 1-4 contain chelating and bridging 1,6-diene ligands, whereas the other complexes contain a chelating 1,6-diene ligand and an  $\eta^2$ -alkene (5-12) or  $\eta^1$ -donor ligand (13-41). Of the studied 1,6-diene complexes the hepta-1,6-diene derivs. are most reactive, while the diallyl ether complexes are often more convenient to handle. The readily isolable dinuclear hepta-1,6-diene and diallyl ether complexes 1, 2', and 4, and their mononuclear pure olefin derivs. are among the most reactive sources for naked Pd<sub>0</sub> and Pt<sub>0</sub>. The corresponding L-M(1,6-diene) complexes are equally reactive precursor compds. for the generation of [L-M<sub>0</sub>] fragments in solution, which for M = Pd are available otherwise only with difficulty. The results are significant for the operation of naked Pd<sub>0</sub> and L-Pd<sub>0</sub> catalysts in homogeneous catalysis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:643359 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:23058  
TITLE: 1,6-Diene Complexes of Palladium (0) and Platinum(0): Highly Reactive Sources for the Naked Metals and [L-M<sub>0</sub>] Fragments  
AUTHOR(S): Krause, Jochen; Cestari, Guenter; Haack, Karl-Josef; Seevogel, Klaus; Storm, Werner; Poerschke, Klaus-Richard  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Institut fuer Kohlenforschung, Muelheim an der Ruhr, D-45466, Germany  
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1999), 121(42), 9807-9823  
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
REFERENCE COUNT: 100 THERE ARE 100 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
AB Addition polymers/oligomers are derived from norbornene-functional monomers and, optionally, monocyclomonoolefins, and terminated with an olefinic moiety derived from a chain transfer agent having a terminal olefinic double bond, excluding styrenes, vinyl ethers, and conjugated dienes, and  $\geq 1$  of the carbon atoms has 2 H atoms. The addition polymers are prepared from a single or multicomponent catalyst system including a Group VIII metal ion source, that catalyzes the insertion of the chain transfer agent exclusively at a terminal end of the polymer chain. The process does not require purified monomers and is not sensitive to organic impurities. Thus, norbornene 163, 1,2-dichloroethane 2950, 5-decynorbornene 71.7, 1-decene 3.57, and [( $\eta^3$ -crotyl)(cycloocta-1,5-diene)nickel] hexafluorophosphate 0.187 g in solution were added in the specified order, giving a 1-decene-terminated copolymer in 80% yield having T<sub>g</sub> 282°, M<sub>w</sub> 167,000, and M<sub>n</sub> 79,400.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:701934 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:329750  
TITLE: Addition polymers and oligomers from norbornene-functional monomers using Group VIII metal

INVENTOR(S) : compound catalysts and olefinic chain-transfer agents  
 Goodall, Brian L.; Benedikt, George M.; McIntosh,  
 Lester H., III; Barnes, Dennis A.; Rhodes, Larry F.  
 B. F. Goodrich Company, USA  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : U.S., 49 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5, 468, 819.  
 SOURCE: CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5569730	A	19961029	US 1994-339863	19941115
US 5468819	A	19951121	US 1993-153250	19931116
CA 2174756	A1	19950526	CA 1994-2174756	19941115
CN 1135225	A	19961106	CN 1994-194161	19941115
CN 1046294	B	19991110		
EP 758657	A2	19970219	EP 1996-113211	19941115
EP 758657	A3	19970423		
EP 758657	B1	19990203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 176249	T	19990215	AT 1995-902562	19941115
AT 176486	T	19990215	AT 1996-113211	19941115
ES 2129188	T3	19990601	ES 1995-902562	19941115
ES 2132815	T3	19990816	ES 1996-113211	19941115
US 5571881	A	19961105	US 1995-476810	19950607
US 5741869	A	19980421	US 1995-481027	19950607
CN 1229094	A	19990922	CN 1999-103604	19990305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1993-153250	A2 19931116
			EP 1995-902562	A3 19941115
			US 1994-339863	A3 19941115

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB Some new RhPd and RhPt heterobinuclear complexes containing the 2-(diphenylphosphino)pyridine (Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy) bridging ligand have been prepared by reacting [Rh(*η*⁵-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CO)(Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy)] (I) with d<sub>8</sub> palladium(II) and platinum(II) complexes. The reaction of I with cis-[Pd(CNBu-tert)Cl<sub>2</sub>] gave [(*η*⁵-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CNBu-tert)Rh(μ-Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy)Pd(CNBu-tert)Cl]Cl (II); if the reaction was performed in the presence of TlPF<sub>6</sub>, the corresponding PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> salt (III) was isolated. The structure of III, containing benzene and methanol mols. of solvation, has been determined by x-ray crystallog. The cation consists of the (*η*⁵-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CNBu-tert)Rh and (CNBu-tert)ClPd moieties held together by the Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy bridge and the Rh-Pd bond. The Pd atom exhibits a nearly square-planar coordination geometry, and the ligands about rhodium are disposed in a distorted tetrahedral environment. The angles at rhodium between the centroid of the cyclopentadienyl ring and the other ligands are larger than those formed by the other ligands. The Rh-Pd bond distance is 2.631 (2) Å; the Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy is twisted by 35.4 (2)° about the Rh-Pd bond to avoid unfavorable contacts. Compound II readily undergoes metathesis with KI, giving the corresponding iodo derivative [(*η*⁵-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CNBu-tert)Rh(μ-Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy)Pd(CNBu-tert)I]I (IV); compound IV was also the product of the reaction of II with CH<sub>3</sub>I or CH<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>. The reaction of I with [Pd(COD)Cl<sub>2</sub>] (COD = cycloocta-1,5-diene) occurs by displacement of COD to give [(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Rh(CO)(μ-Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy)PdCl<sub>2</sub>]. Reaction of I with cis-[Pt(DMSO)<sub>2</sub>Me<sub>2</sub>] (DMSO = DMSO) gave [(*η*⁵-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)Rh(μ-CO)(μ-Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy)PtMe<sub>2</sub>] in which a rhodium-platinum bond is present. The analogous reaction with cis-[Pt(DMSO)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>] yielded the RhII-PtI complex [(*η*⁵-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)RhCl(μ-Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy)Pt(CO)Cl]; the reaction formally involves the oxidative addition of a d<sub>8</sub> platinum species to a d<sub>8</sub> five-coordinated rhodium(I) complex. The results show that the rigid short-bite Ph<sub>2</sub>PPy ligand and the nature of the ligands coordinated to palladium (II) or platinum(II) complexes strongly influence the course of the

reactions described.

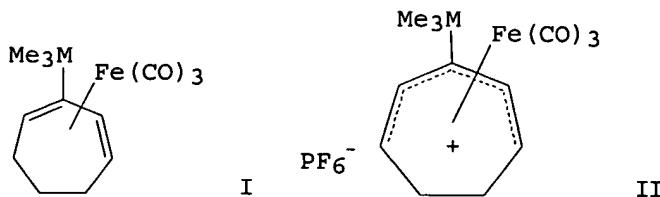
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:229120 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:229120  
TITLE: Rhodium-palladium and rhodium-platinum heterobinuclear complexes containing the 2-(diphenylphosphino)pyridine short-bite bridging ligand. X-ray crystal structure of  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{CNBut})\text{Rh}(\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{PPy})\text{Pd}(\text{CNBut})\text{Cl}]\text{PF}_6$   
AUTHOR(S): Lo Schiavo, Sandra; Rotondo, Enrico; Bruno, Giuseppe; Faraone, Felice  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dip. Chim. Inorg. Strutt. Mol., Univ. Messina, Messina, 98010, Italy  
SOURCE: Organometallics (1991), 10(5), 1613-20  
CODEN: ORGND7; ISSN: 0276-7333  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 114:229120

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB In the presence of a catalytic amount of a transition metal compound, such as  $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$ , (COD = cyclooct-1,5-diene),  $\text{CoCl}_2$  or  $\text{NiCl}_2$ , trimethylsilyl cyanide (TMSCN) smoothly reacts with acetals to form  $\alpha$ -methoxy carbonitriles in good yields. Thus, reaction of  $\text{RCH}(\text{OMe})_2$  ( $\text{R} = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ) with TMSCN in the presence of  $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$ , gave  $4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{OMe})\text{CN}$  and  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OMe})\text{CN}$ , resp. In the coexistence of catalytic amounts of  $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$  and TMSCN, silyl enol ethers or ketene silyl acetals react with acetals, aldehydes, or imines to yield the corresponding coupling products in good yields under almost neutral conditions. Thus, reaction of  $\text{PhCH:NPPh}$  with  $\text{Me}_2\text{C:C}(\text{OMe})\text{OSiMe}_3$  in the presence of  $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2\text{-TMSCN}$  gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{NPh})\text{CMe}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:163630 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:163630  
TITLE: Efficient activation of acetals, aldehydes, and imines toward silylated nucleophiles by the combined use of catalytic amounts of  $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}]_2$  and trimethylsilyl cyanide under almost neutral conditions  
AUTHOR(S): Soga, Tsunehiko; Takenoshita, Haruhiro; Yamada, Masaaki; Mukaiyama, Teruaki  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 162, Japan  
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1990), 63(11), 3122-31  
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 114:163630

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
GI.



AB The preparation of iron complexes I ( $\text{M} = \text{Sn, Si}$ ) is described. Hydride abstraction from these complexes by  $\text{Ph}_3\text{CPF}_6$  gave (cycloheptadienyl)iron complexes II. Reaction of II ( $\text{M} = \text{Sn}$ ) with enolate nucleophiles gives the

expected addition products, together with almost equal amts. of (diene)Fe(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes resulting from a nucleophile addition/protiodestannylation reaction. I (M = Si) is better behaved, giving good yields of nucleophile addition products. Cyanide anion adds to this complex to give exclusively the C(1) addition product, in contrast to the tricarbonylcycloheptadienyliron cation, which gives mixts. of C(1) and C(2) addition products. Treatment of tricarbonyl(5-methyl-3-trimethylsilylcyclohepta-1,3-diene)iron with Ph<sub>3</sub>CPF<sub>6</sub> resulted in loss of a Me group to give tricarbonyl(3-trimethylsilylcycloheptadienyl)iron hexafluorophosphate, a highly unusual reaction.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:478608 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:78608  
TITLE: Preparation and reactions of tricarbonyl(3-trimethylstannylcycloheptadienyl)iron hexafluorophosphate and tricarbonyl(3-trimethylsilylcycloheptadienyl)iron hexafluorophosphate  
AUTHOR(S): Pearson, Anthony J.; Holden, Michael S.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA  
SOURCE: Journal of Organometallic Chemistry (1990), 383(1-3), 307-19  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CODEN: JORCAI; ISSN: 0022-328X  
CASREACT 113:78608

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:43:20 ON 22 FEB 2007

L1 2802 S TELOMERIZATION  
L2 497831 S ETHER  
L3 68755 S DIENE  
L4 164808 S PALLADIUM  
L5 83344 S CYANIDE  
L6 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5  
L7 226 S L1 AND L2  
L8 23 S L7 AND L3  
L9 5647 S L2 AND L3  
L10 120 S L9 AND L4  
L11 2 S L10 AND L5  
L12 125489 S ?CYANIDE?  
L13 1506199 S ?ETHER?  
L14 9453 S L12 AND L13  
L15 221 S L14 AND L4  
L16 3 S L15 AND L1  
L17 9 S L15 AND L3

=> s 11

L18 2802 TELOMERIZATION

=> s 118 and 112

L19 25 L18 AND L12

=> s 119 not 117

L20 22 L19 NOT L17

=> s 120 and 14

L21 4 L20 AND L4

=> s 121 not 117

L22

4 L21 NOT L17

=&gt; d 122 abs ibib 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB Conjugated dienes are telomerized with alcs. in the presence of Pd compds., R1NC (R1 = tertiary alkyl), and tertiary amines. Thus, butadiene was telomerized in the presence of Pd acetylacetone, DBU, and tert-Bu isocyanide in MeOH to give 1-methoxy-2,7-octadiene and 3-methoxy-1,7-octadiene at molar ratio of 96.8/3.2 with conversion of butadiene 85%.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:627348 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:83010  
 TITLE: Telomerization of conjugated dienes with high regioselectivity  
 INVENTOR(S): Hori, Hiroshi; Tokuyasu, Hitoshi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006169127	A	20060629	JP 2004-359882	20041213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-359882	20041213
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	145:83010		

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Conjugated dienes are telomerized with alcs. in the presence of supported Pd compds., R1NC (R1 = tertiary alkyl), and basic compds. Thus, butadiene was telomerized in the presence of E 106 O/W 5% (5% Pd/C), tert-Bu isocyanide, and NeOMe in MeOH to give 1-methoxy-2,7-octadiene and 3-methoxy-1,7-octadiene at molar ratio of 96.9/3.1 with conversion of butadiene 86.4%.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:627347 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:83009  
 TITLE: Telomerization of conjugated dienes with high regioselectivity  
 INVENTOR(S): Hori, Hiroshi; Tokuyasu, Hitoshi; Iwasaki, Shuji  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006169126	A	20060629	JP 2004-359881	20041213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-359881	20041213
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	145:83009		

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Palladium acetate ( $Pd(AcO)_2$ ) undergoes easy and quant. coordination to hydrophilic macromol. isocyanides to give monoisocyanato- $Pd(AcO)_2$  species, (P)-NC-Pd. These macromol. complexes are the precursors of the active, versatile and reusable catalyst for the hydrogenation of 1-hexene, 1,5-cyclooctadienes, phenylacetylene, benzaldehyde, trans-2-hexenal and nitrobenzene under mild conditions.

Direct (ESCA) and indirect (IR) evidence suggest that PdII undergoes reduction to Pd0. (P)-NC-Pd catalysts are also active, but not reusable catalyst for the hydrogenation of 1-hexene, 1,5-cyclooctadiene, phenylacetylene, benzaldehyde, trans-2-hexenal and nitrobenzene under mild conditions. Direct (ESCA) and indirect (IR) evidence suggest that PdII undergoes reduction to Pd0. (P)-NC-Pd catalysts are also active, but not reusable, for the double bond migration reaction in terminal olefins. (P)-NC-Pd are very poor catalysts for the telomerization of butadiene with 2-methoxycarbonylcyclohexanone, carbon dioxide, enamines and acetaldehydes. Severe metal leaching is observed and the apparent catalytic activity is most likely a homogeneous phase phenomenon.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:625413 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:225413  
 TITLE: Catalytic activity of palladium diacetate coordinated to cross-linked polymeric isocyanides  
 AUTHOR(S): Keim, W.; Mastorilli, P.; Nobile, C. F.; Ravasio, N.; Corain, B.; Zecca, M.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Tech. Chem. Petrolchem., RWTH, Aachen, D-5100, Germany  
 SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Catalysis (1993), 81(2), 167-84  
 CODEN: JMCADS; ISSN: 0304-5102  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The title compds. are prepared by the Pd(CN)2-catalyzed telomerization of C2H4 with di- and trihaloacetic acids or esters. Thus, a bomb containing 100 ml Cl2CHCO2H and 0.5 g Pd(CN)2 is pressured to 800 psig C2H4 6 hr to give a fatty acid mixture which softens at 140°, melts at 320°, and is predominantly dichlorododecanoic acid.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:124840 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:124840  
 TITLE: Halogenated aliphatic acids and esters  
 INVENTOR(S): Fenton, Donald M.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Oil Co.  
 SOURCE: U.S., 2 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3573332	A	19710330	US 1968-745967	19680719
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1968-745967	19680719